



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS: A DISCUSSION OF PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES, by Daniel Chancey Brewer. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. ix, 260.)

This book, composed largely of papers prepared for the *Army and Navy Journal*, contains a succinct and not too technical discussion of the rights and duties of neutrals generally, and of the cardinal points of the controversies in which the United States is engaged with the Allies and the Central Powers. It is highly desirable that these issues be clearly understood and Mr. Brewer's exposition should serve admirably to enlighten the reader who is not versed in the technical rules of international law.

After some general observations touching neutrality and the freedom of the seas, the author takes up the submarine warfare, which, as is to be expected, he considers "a frightful and irrational innovation to the terrors of war." The narrative of the successive English Orders in Council brings out clearly the manner in which they have extended international law and developed new theories of contraband and blockade. The doctrine of contraband is criticised by the author, and while some of his conclusions are to be concurred in, the reasoning leaves something to be desired. The discussion of blockade, although written for the layman, might well be more exhaustive. Concluding chapters of the book consider the questions of un-neutral service, cardinal rights, expressions of opinion (justly critical of President Wilson's appeal for an impartiality of thought), belligerent agents in neutral states, hyphenated citizens, and hostile embargo by a neutral as a means of reprisal.

As is to be expected in a work which attempts no exhaustive discussion and which is written for laymen there are statements which an informed reader may consider too broad and wish to see qualified. This is particularly the case, for example, with Mr. Brewer's references to our Civil War decisions and the doctrine of continuous voyage. There are also some inaccuracies—for example the reference to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as "Earl Grey," but these defects are not sufficiently pronounced to keep the book from being very well adapted for the purpose it is intended to serve.

---

BOOKS RECEIVED.

TREATIES, THEIR MAKING AND ENFORCEMENT, 2nd ed., by Samuel B. Crandall. (Washington: John Byrne & Co., 1916, pp. xxxii, 663).

THE LAW AND THE PRACTICE OF MUNICIPAL HOME RULE, by Howard L. McBain. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1916, pp. xviii, 724).

A HISTORY OF CONTINENTAL CRIMINAL LAW, by Carl Ludwig von Bar. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1916, pp. lvi, 561).

CRIMINALITY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, William Adrian Bongers. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1916, pp. xxxi, 700).